proof positive that yours is correct. Those results, however, not only prove it unsound, and in conflict with natural laws, but they

have demonstrated this fact so conclusively

that every engineer of prominence in America has, I believe, abandoned the advocacy of

the outlet system to charlatans and to a few

journalists unacquainted with the laws which

govern sift-bearing rivers. For want of logi-

cal facts to support the system, these parties

GENERAL CHALMERS

and Boidly Calls for a Commit-

tee to Investigate His Con-

duct at Fort Pillow

During the War.

had read an article published in a late num-

charges were reiterated of Chalmers's bar-

in a report made by a senate committee, he

permitted colored children to be murdered in cold blood. He also had read a report from the Cincinnati Enquirer of a speech de-

and been read, a resolution was offered for

the appointment of a committee of seven

had served in the Union army, and a majority of whom should be Republicans, to inves-

him, General Chalmers, unworthy to be a member of this house. Chalmers subsequently

said that, if these charges were true, he was

negro children). Only one witners pretended to identify nun, and that witness described

statement relieved him. In the Confederate service the star was the insignia of a major,

in the press, and a member of this house from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth], in a speech in

xplanation, but he wanted members to con-

personal investigation and vindication.

were made originally in the congressional re-

masmuch as his name had been mentioned

use he was better known in Cincinnati in that connection than in any other way. In his speech at Cincinnati he referred to Chal-

ers as having accused the Union men of

1861 of having been the traitors. He [Chal-

mers] had intimated in his speech that the Democrats had always stood by the constitu-

ion; that the north had not done it; that the

north had trespassed upon their rights in

1861, and were trespassing upon them still. He wanted to show that it was the reverse,

and he believes so still. The report of his

speech which was read was taken from the

reported his speech correctly, and had mis-represented him. All he said was that the

How Ohio Leaders View It.

possibly ensue. It must also be evident from | Senator Thurman in particular, of the unex-

these facts that whatever profit is made on the stone that profit must necessarily be made towns following so closely on the Democratic

Washington correspondence New York

Incinnati Enquirer, a paper which had not

MEMPHISAPPRAL GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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it is it lines solld nonparell makes one square, and it sive lines make one inch.

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We will not accept any advertisement to follow reading maiter.

CHARLES G'CONOR AND TENNES-SARCES. The communication published in another column over the signature of Ed W. Munford, of this city, is worth al! the space we swers the sophistries upon which Charles O'Conor's legal opinions are based, and if Charles O'Conor carries great weight, but his name is not so potential as to trighten the railroads of Tennessee into a surrender of their rights in a court of justice. The distinguished lawyer of New York does not altinguished lawyer of New York does not altinguished auspices in New York. A large ways win his cases, and great as is the admiration of the country for the genius of a man sons in attendance were Peter Cooper, Thui

way of real estate, instead of being productive, is an encumbrance; thousands have gone into bankruptcy; prosperous citizens proposed compromise, and should demand the

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

If the National emig ation aid society should happen to be in want of a field for beneficen should happen to be in want of a lield for beneficent labor, we venture to suggest that the National capital presents that field. There is no other locality in the Union where the colored people are suffering so terribly as they are here, and the cuty practical remedy for their manifold miseries is emigration. The supply of unskilled labor here is enermously in excess of present or prospective demand. Want, wretcheduess, disease and crime are the inevitable consequences of this overcrowding. For years the death-rate of the colored people has more than doubled that of the whites. Will the National emigration all society begin its work at home? Or will

gration aid society begin it's work at home? Or will it prefer to waste its energies where its efforts are not needed?—Washington Post. No! The National emigration aid society will not assist the negroes of the national capital to remove to a place where they can get work. It was not organized for so good a of attempting the rule of southern planting con munities, to induce negroes already at work to leave their places and emigrate to Kansas, that Louisiana and Mississippi might lose votes and Kansas gain them. It was organized as a last and final effort to injure the south by those who are subject to spasms of the negrophobin, which at one time prevailed in the north and northwest as a "nay"-tional disease. It was inspired by hate of a people who civil war has been too manly for the sneaks and sneak-thieves who have played upon the gullble negro successfully, even after to persuade him to accept the Vice Presigullible negro successfully, even after the barefaced robbery of the Freedman's bank. No! Windom has no love of the negro. He is not moved by humanitarian motives in this work of colonizing colored laborers already as comfortably situated as their intelligence and handicraft experience will permit of. He is moved by the same purpose as that which the brother of the dead thief, Jim Fisk, avowed, of transferring the balance of power from the south to the north. returned from New York yesterday, when Windom hates the south and the southern people. Her prosperity is an eyesore to him-it makes his heart bleed. That ex-Confederate civil and military dignitaries the amount due is simply marked on the should occur seats in the senate and house package at the office from which it is sent, should occupy seats in the senate and house is to him an unacountable and strange thing, in view of the struggles of his party to make slaves of the white people of the south, and reverse historic justice by putting ignorance, us. That the south has made more than of the vignette in the center, there will be three hundred and fifty million dollars of exportable products every year since 1865, and, basides, has grown and manufactured enough to develop her waste places and rehabilitate her rained homes, is to Windom a fearful thing, in view of our rebellion and what he regards as our subsequent stiff-neckedness. He gards as our subsequent stiff-neckedness. He act of congress, to comply with the terms of cunnot stand it. This must be put a stop to. the Paris postal convention." We are doing too well. There is a prospect that in a few years more we may reach the ease and comfort that once dwelt in all our valleys, and that the hearts of our old men and young may be gladdened by a prosperity surpassing anything dreamed of in the slave days, that, happily for both races, have passed membered that in this instance the client away forever. Windom thinks this must not be. We must not laugh and grow fat, if he can prevent it. Our progress must be stopped. Tue negro, too, must be continued a factor in the politics of the republic until after the next Presidential contest. To kill these two birds with one stone would make officials whose names were signed were non-Windom famous. Hence the National emi-existent, while the signature of the judge had been imitated. The seal was not the genuine gration aid society, and hence the cruel, cold-one, but had a respectable look. The inferblooded and sneaking attempt to destroy the labor system of States governed and controlled by men who have proven that they have greater ability for the task than the emigrants whom Windom sent down there after the war for the same purpose as he now wants | punishment will be imprisonment for from the negroes in Kansas-to keep the Reput- one to five years. lican party in power. But, so far as we are concerned, Senator Windom and his aid society can continue a work which has a'ready brought misery to thousands of poor, cowd, read thus: We admit that there is excessively wide places so as to produce a well for themselves of late. Now, all at once helpless and ignorant beings who, wheathey nothing in the army bill that ought not to be a'ready brought misery to thousands of poor, get to Topeka fail to find the scoundrel

anyway, there will be no lack of labor.

self. Where there is work to be done, there

in such numbers as to more than supply the | Second street, opposite Court square.

market. This, however, does not lessen the esponsibility of the malicious and misto do us evil, were they not restrained by his want of ability, would make him a monster of cruelty, whereas he is now merely a parrot, to repeat the lies and libels of us, and revitalize the machinery which once was part of the properties of the dead abolition party. Windom's Book of Exedus will be the last in a volume, every page of which bears evidence of the vindictiveness, hate and malice with which certain of the party to which he be-

States and southern prople. "The Communion of Saluts." man lost all his property on the famous Black
M. G. GALLAWAY & REATING.
M. K. KRATING.
M. K. KRA ager was sent for the Baplist clergyman, r. J. Hyalt Smith, who came without de give it and all the time it will take carefully to read and candidly to consider it. It will be seen that Mr. Munford triumphantly anthe bondholders refuse to accept the proposed ing the Episcopal prayer-book, read the insettlement at lifty cents on the dollar, with troductory questions in its form for the serfour per cent., upon the presumption that the Dr. Hyatt Smith asked the Sister for a bowl legal opinion of their hired attorney is correct, of water, which was brought, with deep they will find in the end that the courts of the apparent sympathy. Then, for the first time meet the new rebellion; and he was received country do not always indorse the opinions in his life, the ministrant proceeded, by with thunders of applause. He dilated upon

Encouraging Moderation. A business men's society for the encourage He has consistently abored to maintain the credit of the State, but in closing his admirable communication he elequently depicts able communication he elequently depicts the many misfortunes that have overtaken the people of Tennessee, and tells the bondholders to beware, lest they drive the taxpayer to desperation. The picture which its labors among consumers without making war upon manufacturers or venders. It does Mr. Munford draws as to the private dis- not denounce all persons connected with the The Illustrious Engineer whem a Few tresses of the people is correct. A mountain liquor traffic as murderers and common ene of debt is entailed on the tax-payer. Labor mies of mankind, and it does not believe that is no longer remunerative; property, in the all who use alcoholic liquors are on the read to perdition. The End of this Log-Rolling.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 15.—This mornine, Ben Moody, a mountaineer living near Blowing Rock, in Watauga county, met with a terrible death while engaged in log-rolling.

The following letter, dated the eighth of April, we find in the New Orleans Times of the 15th:

Editor Cincinnati Commercial:

The following letter, dated the eighth of give credence to them at this day, or who believe any respectable man in the country would give credence to them at this day, or who believe him to be the monster of cruelty he was described to be in the committee's report.

Log-rollings are often attended with accihumbled to beggary, and for the past five Blowing Rock, in Watauga county, met with heavens iron. If the bondholders reject the Log-rollings are often attended with accients, usually of a fatal character, owing t last pound of flesh, they will find in the end that public integrity has been crushed by their cruel exactions, and that the men who would struggle against dishonor, will be er.

the fact that often the logs have to be foliated down steep declivities. This process is called training, and requires both strength and skill. It was while Ben Moody and Bob Green were training a log that the former met his death. They had rolled the log some the mountain toward the down the mountain toward the former of the inaccuracies published in your coldictance down the mountain toward the the fact that often the logs have to be rolled distance down the muntain toward the heap, but when they reached the steepest part in the route both men discovered that they were unable to manage it, and determined to turn it loose. Moody placed his spike near the center of the log, and told his companion to leap for his life, and that he would follow. Green jumped and cleared the track of the log; but, when Moody attempted to follow, his foot caught in a projecting root, and the next moment the log passed over his body. Every bone in his body was

Hendricks's Chances. St. Paul Pioneer Press; "If Tammany and the New York swallow-tails take him up, and if he gets enough other strength in the west to carry him through, Mr. Hendricks will be pleased to find himself the Demolaration that he will in no case accept the second place upon the ticket, though a good enough card to play against the developing programme to revive the ticket of 1876, must taken with a certain qualification. endricks is always in the hands of his friends,' in the cant of the conventions, and they will decide for him. They would like ond, he will yield, as in 1876. He made prodency then, that he finally yielded to th pledge of the Tammany hall people that he should have their support in 1880; but this cannot be understood as extending farther than the convention. If the majority de-cides that it can use Mr. Hendricks better as a tail than a head, he will accept the humbler position as obediently as he did before.'

New Postage Stamps. Washington Capital, April 15th: "Third-Assistant Postmaster General A. D. Hazen he had completed arrangements for the manufacture by the American bank note company of the new stamps for partially unpaid matter. Under existing regulations and many times the postmaster at the de livery office fails to collect it. When the stamps are completed the delivery office will e compelled to affix stamps representing he deficit, and will settle for them in his quarterly accounts. The stamps will be of the same size as the regular stamps, but, instead nominations to be paid. On the circle surrounding the figure will be engraved on the upper arc, 'unpuid postage,' and on the lower, 'one cent,' or the other amount cor-responding with the figure. The department is now having designs prepared for the international postal-card, authorized by a recent

We printed, a few days ago, a New York World reporter's account of the manner in which he procured a divorce through th agency of some sharks who advertise to effect really had no wife, but made the lawver think he had. He was freed from his supposed consort by the alleged decree of a Wisconsin though the parties were not residents of that State. After getting his decree, which had all the appearance of being genuine, the reporter visited Wilconsin, and found that the document was a forgery. Some of the west, was willing that they should commi porter to secure his arrest. If convicted his

Garfield & Co. Translated. Washington Post: "Translated into plain English the ambiguities of Garfield, Frye, Conger and the rest of their demoralized cowd, read thus: 'We admit that there is enacted into law, but the Democrats have scarcely appreciate the fine strategy involved Windom will find that in that part of his in getting up a cry of 'revolution' on a mere

programme, at least, he has overreached him- question of etiquette. Domestic Sewing-Machine Office, laborers are sure to follow, and now-a-days removed from Nc. 63 Madison to No. 263 THE RED RAG

hievous Windom, whose will and power Finttering in the Philadelphia Breeze Governor Hoyt Beizes his Wine-Glass, Waves the Bloody Shirt, and Proceeds to Crush the "New Rebellion"-In His Mind.

Philadelphia special to the Cincinnati Enuirer: "The Union league was radely lted out of the ruts in which it has been running for the last few years by the reception of the motives which underlie human longs has unrelentingly pursued the southern to Governor Hoyt, which meant business. At the last election of the Union league there I should think he would hesitate was a bitter contest, nominally between card- to credit the arguments of those whose preplayers and anti-card-players, but really between members who proposed to hold it up to the duties for which it was originally or-New York Independent: "An almost idyl- to the duties for which it was originally orhe story of christian fellowship is told in the Christian Intelligencer. A Brooklyn gentleman lost all his property on the famous Black to politics. The latter won, and since then ticians had a working majority, and since ever to the public, and by which a great then it has been sensibly increased. The result was a reception tendered to Governor lay, and was cordially received by the Sister | Hoyt this evening, at which no ladies were in charge. In the reception-room he was in- present. After the general reception to the troduced to three ladies, two of them Epis- boys and workers, there was a banquet, at copalians and one a Presbyterian. They which speeches were made until long after were taken to the ward where the sick man midnight. Even the governor himself had was lying. He was partially deaf, and Mr. no idea what a stalwart gathering he was minister to Russia and Turkey, was to make Christ, to which responses of 'Amen' could He found that the bloody-shirt was to be be heard from one bed to another, Mr. Smith explained the office of baptism, and, open-lion fought over again. Governor Hoyt is lion fought over again. Governor Hoyt is a man always equal to the situation, and gave Saker a Roland for his Oliver. He spoke of the high position that the Union league club had held during the war for the Union, and how it was necessary that it should arise to of attorneys biased by the big fees of the bondholders. Any opinion expressed by now threatens you. The obligations of the constitution and laws are not assented to in wide districts. Government by the ballot,

with equal political rights for all legal voters, ordained by authority of the national Union. is not permitted in every State of the gationmeeting was held at Chickering hall on Friday night last, and among the prominent perwhich is as bright as his name is unsuffied, it prefers the decisions of a court of justice to the opinions of an attorney. The words so kindly but forcibly expressed by Mr. Munford, should be seriously considered by the bondholders. If they reject his counsels they will live to regret it. He is no repudiator. bition after trying to carry out their theories tics to your own high level, you will insist on national brotherhood through and by means the evil of intemperance. Drunkenness, in-

are Trying to Rob of the Laurela He Justly Wears, Answers Some Recent Partisan Criticisms.

DEAR SIR-In alluding to my letter in the New York Tribune of the third instant, you say: "The captain writes at great length, lovely stone contract, which is the chief charm of the whole business." In that letter I simply confined myself to a refutation imns, from time to time, respecting the work I am conducting, and the results produced by it, omitting any reply to your frequent personal assaults. One of these the charge that I am interests in a contract to deliver stone for the jetties, on which a clear profit of five dollars per cubic yard is made at the expense of une I fully refuted the following statements made in the Commercial: First, that certain steamers had been recently delayed by shoal broken, and he scarcely breathed when his companion reached him. Moody's conduct in forcing his companion to leave the danof the jetty channel has been constantly over-stated; third, that it is but little better to an gerous position in which they were placed, the Southwest pass bar was during the late he knew nothing about it or of its origin or while he faced it with unflinching nerve, war; fourth, that vessels then crossed that history. He could not understand why it bar drawing twenty-one feet; lifth, that the bar is reforming in front of the jetties; sixth, that the jetties will be destroyed by seawith that the jetties will be destroyed by seawith the firm was one worms; seventh, that the jetty act was changed by the least converse will be destroyed by seawith the grave charges made against General Chalmers. He knew his name was the western States, and that the firm was on bar drawing twenty-one feet; lifth, that the changed by the last congress, regardless of the interests of the government; eightb, that the interests of the government; eightb, that the unth as a great outrage at Fort Pillow, and in his speech he had only referred to bility of the United States has been increased the gentleman as the hero of Fort Pillow, beare million dollars by the recent amendment.

As you have failed to tell your readers that you were mistaken in miking any one of these statements (save the last and most ransparent one of them), I am not encouraged to believe that you are really anxious to deal generously or even justly toward me and my work. In this I may, however, do the first place; but if he can't get it, and his you injustice, and as the above extract supporters decide that he must take the sec- indicates a desire to know the facts indicates a desire to know the facts about "that lovely stone contract," I hasten to assure you and your read ers that the story is as devoid of truth as any one of your other inaccuracies. I am not interested in the profits of any stone contract at all, and the highest price paid by me for stone to any one during the past hitteen months is but three dollars and eighty cents per cubic yard, except stone for concrete blocks, for which seventy-five cents per yard was all that he had denounced, and nothing was all that he had denounced, and nothing to me for the jetty works is fixed at five and a quarter million dollars, it matters Mr. Chalmers's pleasure, was then agreed to." hoose to pay per yard for the stone; therefore, even if I were interested with the contractors in the profits on it, as you declare, no star: "There is much talk among Onio poli-wrong whatever to the government could ticians here, and the immediate triends of

> at my expense. It is surprising, therefore, that one so astate as the editor of the Commercial should be deceived by such a sidy story; and that he should so often occupy wit! In both national issues predominated, local it such valuable space in its columns. I ven- questions being ignored in the discussions trace further to ask that you will do me the justice to correct the statements made in the Commercial to the effect to the success of the works at South pass is to be used by me for the purpose of inducing congress to expend vast sums of money on the Mississippi river, in the interest of myself and a ring of jubbers. the interest of myself and a ring of jobbers | nicipal politics in both cities. Yet Chicago supposed to be associated with me; and that gave the Democrats a splendid victory, and I am advocating a system that is to cost seventy million dollars. In an address in New In the consultation among the Ohio leaders Orleans, more than a year ago, I declar d since the election of last Tuesday, the true that I had no intention to apply for a conncession by which the improveapparent. It is no longer a secret that the ment of the Mississippi should be placed in Democratic campaign in Ohio, and especially my hands, and that I was by no means certain that I would consent even to assume the through the appearance of Tilden's hand in ection of such a system of improvement the organization. When the campaign co as I would myself approve, if such position were tendered to me. I repeat that I do not menced in Cincinnati it was noticed that such men as Judge Hoadly, who was ene of Tilntend to apply for, and would not accept any | den's lawyers before the electoral commission were coming to the front. They captured the local organization and nominated as their ontract to execute such work or any part of You, therefore, misstate the motives which aduce me to advocate a plan of improvement | candidate for mayor a man who was known broughout the alluvial basin of the river, to be at least anti-Thurman. This had the which has proved so eminently successful in the lower part of it. Nor have you any other justification for the declaration that such imwho did not become enthusiastic in such a fight. The result in Cincinnati, therefore, is than the bare assertion of its opposers. I have invariably stated that no correct estimate of its cost can be given in advance of surveys, and that it will be greatly increased or reduced according to the ability and experience of the engineers who execute derstood to be one of home interest, and that it they will see to it that Mr. Tilden and his if the extent of its a plication were limited agents do not again slip into the manage-simply to securing but ten feet depth in low water from St. Louis to New Orleans, it would not cost ten millions of dollars, and in all probability not more than half that sum. My recommendation, however, contemplates low-water channel from twenty to twenty- out. It has been a query in the minds of the five feet deep; not, as some suppose, for the southern people why it was that such a mood

Action were

The Exedus of Negroes. Milwaukee News: "The secret of this ne gro exodus at this particular time has leaked purpose of enabling ocean vessels to reach of migration to Kansas sprung up so suddenst. Louis, but to protect the alluvial basin ly among the negro population of the coston without the need of levees, and to prevent States. It has been a well known fact that out-offs and caving banks. These results can | these people have appeared ordinarily happy only be secured by reducing the width of the and contented, as well as doing reasonab river, and a comparatively uniform current. | districts are emigrating to Kansas. The se When this is done the caving of the binks | cret of the matter seems to be that it is a po-Jones, whose circular, coupled with Winlegislation onto an appropriation bill, and a
dom's gab, has set this stream in motion.

It is tone the caving of the bills is done the caving of the Let them go on. As the negroes go out intelligent white labor will come in, or perhaps
we can secure intelligent Chinese labor. But
anyway, there will be no lack of labor. will then be kept within the banks of the the house of representatives from those river. This system concentrates the waters States, which they think will insure a Repubof the river; the outlet system which you are lican majority. This is in keeping with their advocating, or at least encouraging, proposes | scheme to colonize a sufficient number of neto diffuse them. They are precisely opposite, therefore, in pranciple, if they were not, you would no doubt hail the remarkable results the Republicans in the next Presidential consecured at South pass by the first one as test.'

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Vindication of His Name by a Lifelong Personal Priend, though a Political Opponent-He was a Pure Patriot and an Honest, Hardworking Journalist.

abuse me, and deay the well-attested results Courier-Journal: Governor David Meriat South pass because they disprove their pet wether was intimate with George D. Prentice, though opposed to him. In the latter theories. An editor of a daily journal cannot of course devote his time to the study of hypart of 1860, or early part of 1861, about draulics, but his profession makes a study Christmas, Governor Meriwether was passing down Jefferson street, when James Guthrie passed in a carriage and beckoned to him. "He told me," said Governor Meriwether to the Courier-Journalist yesterday, "he was dictions respecting the effects of the works at ville hotel, and requested me to get in the carriage and go with him. In riding down the street he informed me that he was going to see ex-President Pierce, and that General Pierce was at the Louisville hotel, registered under a fictitious name. On retiring to the room Mr. Guthrie remarked that he had brought me with him; that if his communi cation was of so strictly a confidential naturas not to permit a third party to be there General Pierce replied that he was glad that he had brought me with him, for I had been a confidential officer under his administration, and he knew I would be dis and permanent outlet given to the commerce creet about matters. He then informed Mr. Guthrie that he had visited several members of the Mississippi river. Very truly, etc., JAMES B. EADS. of his late cabinet to see if they could not put a stop to this—the late war. He then produced the written outlines of this peace convention. He asked us how we liked it, and both of us assented to the proposition. It was suggested that I should call upon Mr. Gets up on His Feet in the House Prentice, then editor of the Louisville Jour nal, and John H. Harney, then editor of the Louisville Democrat, and show them the proposition and see whether they would agree to support it, and also the ground of neu-trality. Both of those editors promptly agreed to do so, and it was agreed that print-Washington correspondent Cincinnati Enquirer: "General Chalmers, of Mississippi, rose to a personal explanation to-day, and

ed petitions should be sent out and signed by ladies and gentlemen throughout the State ber of the Cincinnati Gazette, in which the of Kentucky, praying that Kentucky might take the ground of neutrality between the north and the south. I re-turned and informed them of the result. It was arranged that I should write barity at Fort Pillow, when, as was alleged to certain persons in Indiana and Mr. Guthrie should do the same, in order to get Indiana ivered by Congressman Ben Botterworth, at to take the same ground. That evening I visited Judge Read, of Jeffersonville, Indiana. Music hall, just before the late municipal election, in which he alluded to Chalmers as He adopted the policy at once, and agreed to the hero of Port Pillow.' After these papers write to the prominent men and politicians of his acquaintance in Indiana. On my return to the Louisville hotel it was agreed that Mr. nembers, to be composed of gentlemen who Guthrie should write to Hon, Jesse D. Bright senator during Pierce's administration. It was agreed by the three at the Louisville figate these charges, which, if true, rendered hotel that the proposition should be made by me, though it emanated from General Pierce.
"It was also agreed that Judge Read in
his letter should request his friends to answer a murderer, his election was a disgrace to the State of Mississippi, and his presence here was a stigma upon the American conto me. Several of the prominent men of Indiana did so, assenting to the prop "About the middle of January, 1861, Governor Magoffin assembled the legislature of Kentucky in extra session, and I, being speaker of the house of representatives, could not very well submit the proposition to the legislature, but I did suggest it to Mr. Hodge, member of the legislature from New-port; to Mr. Jacob, of Oldham; Judge Un-derwood, from Bewling Green; Judge Simpon, of the Kentucky senate, and others nim as wearing a star upon his coat. That Judge Simpson introduced a resolution to appoint delegates to the convention which was to meet in Washington. Governor Charles A. Wickliffe, James B. Clay, General William U. Butler, of Carroll, Hon. James Guthrie and Governor Charles Morehead were and not of a brigadier general. These charges were rung against him in the press of the country years ago, and they were then so fully denied that he did not believe

consideration, to throw his paper and influ-ence for the south. I do not seel at liberty o mention their names. I informed them the city of Caccinnati lately, intimated that he that I would not do it; and, moreover, that was the monster he was accused of being. It it was useless to try to influence Mr. Prentice was due to him, as a representative; it was by such a consideration, as he cared nothing due to the State of Mississippi and to his party, and due to the honor of the American for money. On my return home I found tha Mr. Prentice had taken ultra ground in favor congress that this matter should be investigated and settled forever. Mr. Garfield said of the north, and I had taken more decided ground in favor of the south; hence we had but little intercourse during the war. "After the close of the war, Mr. Prentice he would not object to Chalmers's personal der how far they would go in these matters was taken sick on a visit to his son Clarence, He alluded to Ackien's case last cougress, who lived on the Ohio, about ten miles below Louisville, where he died, about two miles below my residence. I frequently visited him and said the house was then correct. This was somewhat different, because the charges during his sickness. In every one of these interviews these subjects were canvassed by us. In the last interview, shortly before his death, he spoke to me about the charge made against him that the north, not the port. He suggested, however, that the subject be laid over informally, so that memters might think about it and determine how far hey would go. Mr. Butterworth said that south, had bribed him to take ultra ground in favor of the war. He appeared to be sensi-tive on the subject of the bribe alleged to have been received from the north. He informed

me that, on the breaking out of the war, the Chalmers. He knew his name was identified with what was regarded in identified with what was regarded in the point of bankruptcy; that he had visited the north for the purpose of raising funds to sustain his paper; that large contributions were made to him, not to bribe him to take the course which he did, but to cover the osses which he sustained during the course which the paper had taken, and to sustain the paper for the north, and he asked me if his memory should be assailed if I would not vindicate it. I promised bim I would do so. Here, I apprehend, is where Calvert saw the money. He never alluded to any bribe from the south, because there was then no such charge against him. This was the last interview I had with him during his life.
"I feel it incumbent upon me to make this statement in vindication of a life long personal friend, but a political opponent."

LITHOGRAPHING.

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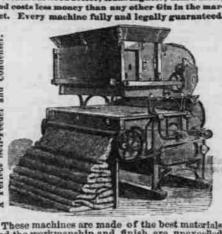
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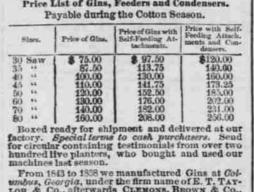
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